The Evening Star. Pages 11-14.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1899-FOURTEEN PAGES.

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F st. n.w.

Election of Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Interstate Commerce Relief Association, Saturday, officers were elected as follows: E. MRS. SUSANNE OLDBERG, TEACHER OF SING-ing, less resumed lessens at Room 5, Sanders & Stayman's, 1327 F st. Tuesdays at Balti-more.

3. Moseley, president; Marfin S. Decker, vice president; Duncan L. Richmond, sec-retary, and Samuel W. Briggs, treasurer, oc24-lm*. The board of directors was re-elected.

Attended Meeting.

Minute Made in Memory of the Deceased Members - Patriotic Addresses-Those Present

A largely attended meeting of District of Columbia Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution was held Saturday evening in the red parlor at the Ebbitt House. In the absence of Mr. Green Clay Goodloe, president of the local organization, who was prevented from attending the meeting on account of the death of a relative at Lexington, Ky., Vice President A. K. Parris occupied the chair. Mr. Charles L. Gurley was secretary. In accordance with the usual custom the exercises were opened with an invocation offered by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim.

The chair announced that since the last meeting four members of the society have died. These were General T. M. Flagler, General Harry Heth, Thomas Hyde and Captain Rogers, and he stated that appropriate resolutions would be introduced at the next meeting of the chapter to be held December 3.

Mr. F. P. B. Sands read a memoir of the late Lieutenant Commander T. B. M. the late Lieutenant Commander T. B. M. Mason. One of the greatest accomplishments of the latter's life, he said, was the organization of the bureau of naval intelligence in 1882, through which during the recent war with Spain the government was kept fully posted daily on all the movements of the enemy's fleets throughout the world.

At the conclusion of the realize of the

out the world.

At the conclusion of the reading of the memoir, resolutions of regret and condolence were adopted, and the secretary was requested to send a copy of the same to the family of the deceased.

Letters of regret at inability to be present were read from President Goodloe and also from the following, to whom invitations to attend were sent by the secretary: Paimer Tilton, United States army: R W.

Palmer Tilton, United States army; R. W. Duke of Virginia; F. S. Tallmadge, president of the New York Society Sons of the Revolution, and Rear Admiral F. A. Roe, United States navy, retired.

Committee of Co-Operation.

Secretary Gurley announced the receipt of a request from the "American Flag Association" for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to co-operate with the association "in fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of the nation, preserving it from desecration and of initiating and forwarding legal measures to prevent such desecration." It was explained that "the object of the

American Flag Association is to co-ordinate the efforts of all the flag committees

nate the efforts of all the flag committees of all the patriotic societies of our country in the common cause. Upward of thirty-eight flag committees are already incorporated in the association.

"It has no membership of individuals, except as its members are members by virtue of their being members of a flag committee of a powerful cociety. The membership embraces flag committees of the commanderies of the Loyal Legion, of the societies of Sons of the American Revolution, of the societies of Founders and Patriots, of the societies of Founders and Patriots, of the chapters of Daughters of the Marrican Revolution, of the Society of the War of 1812 and of other patriotic societies.

"During the three years of the agilation

"During the three years of the agitation of this subject by the committees of the national organization there has been obnational organization there has been ob-tained legislation to protect the flag from desecration in the states of Maine, Ver-mont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Arizona and California. The campaign will be contin-ued the coming winter and until all our states and territories shall have acted." The request was granted, and the chair appointed as the committee Messrs. R. N. Batchelder, C. F. T. Beale, Barry Bulkley,

Batchelder, C. F. T. Beale, Barry Bulkley, C. H. Campbell, Seymour Cunningham, A. T. Goldsborough, Archibald Hopkins, Jefferson M. Levy, Nathan Sargent, Franklin Steele, John F. Waggaman, John Sidney Webb and F. P. B. Sands.

Secretary Gurley announced that Rear Admiral Roe, who some time ago left the society, has resumed his membership in the local organization. Mr. Gurley also called attention to the fact that steps were being taken to celebrate the centennial of the establishment of the government at Washington and he surgested that perhaps it might be desirable for the Sons of Revolution to take some action in the mat-Revolution to take some action in the reat

The Addresses.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. F. H. Barton, rector of St. John's P. E. Church. Georgetown, and Maj. R. W. Hunter of Mr. Barton spoke of "Freedom, Thanks

giving and Fellowship." The anniversary of the declaration of peace with Great Britain after the revolutionary war will secur November 20, he said. It is also Chanksgiving day, and is likewise St. Andrew's day. frew's day, Speaking of the Thanksgiving problema-tion of the President of the United States he said it was the only official paper from

referring to Washington, he said he was one of the greatest statesmen that ever lived. He also expressed the hope that the rights of the people, guaranteed to them under the Constitution, will never be taken

from them.

The chair announced a communica-tion from Miss Desha of the Daughters of the American Revolution, requesting the Sons of the Revolution to co-operate with the former and the Sons of the Revolu-

tion in observing in a proper manner the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington, which occurs Decem-ber 14 next. The communication was referred to the coard of governors, which was given full power to act in the matter.

The meeting adjourned and supper was

erved to all present.

Members Present. Among those present were: Gen. T. M.

Looker, paymaster general, U. S. N. (re-tired); Rev. Dr. R. H. McKinn, Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott, William A. Meloy, Barry Bulkley, R. W. Bulkley, Mr. Durfee, W. W. Metcalf, Messrs. Cox, May, Clephane. Thompson, McDermott, Blagdon, Blackford, W. B. Gurley, Renick, S. W. Woodward, Campbell, A. M. Lothrop, Capt. ward, Campbell, A. M. Lothrop, Capt. Looker, Capt. Townsend, U. S. A.; Messrs, Louis J. Davis, Hackett, Carlye Whitings, J. O. Adams, Charles L. Gurley, A. K. Parris, Col. Archibald Hopkins, Messrs, Hopkins, B. B. Wilson, C. L. Gurley, Marsh, Rittenhouse, Yeatman, E. M. Talcott, Willam F. Reed, E. F. Looker, Hatch, Dr. Gallaudet, Messrs, Grice, Moran, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Messrs, R. W. Hunter of Virginia, Clay, Rev. Dr. A. Mackay-Smith, Dr. Walter Wyman, Gen. T. M. Vincent.

Handsome gifts were presented the president and secretary of Typographical Union No. 101 yesterday by members of the union in recognition of their services in securing a restoration of the wages of the compositors of the government printing office to \$4 a day. President Edward C. Jones was presented with a gold watch and Secretary W. M. Garrett with a beau-tiful Mystic Shrine pendant. The presentations were made during the afternoon meeting of the union at Typographical Temple by Messrs. F. C. Roberts and Z. T. Jenkins. Appropriate speeches were exchanged on the occasion.

District of Columbia Chapter Holds a Largely | Building Occupied by and Stock of Inter- | They Showed an Increase of Nearly Forty national Navigation Company.

> Total Loss Estimated to Be \$4,500- Our Goods Rapidly Gaining in Favor-Blaze Saturday in Building of Manufacturing Company.

Building No. 1806 F street northwest, occupied by the International Navigation Company, was badly damaged by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The contents of the building, belonging to the company, also suffered serious damage. Flames spread to the adjoining building, No. 1304, and the roof of that building was damaged. The total losses, it is reported, amounted to about \$4,500, and while the stock of the Navigation Company was partly insured, there was no insurance on the building.

It was a few minutes before 6 o'clock when John Ross, a colored newsboy, saw a bright light in the building first mentioned. He entered the hallway of house No. 1304, where a number of Ebbitt House employes were sleeping, and gave an alarm. The boy then ran to the Western alarm. The boy then ran to the Western Union Telegraph office and told of the fire. An alarm was turned in from box 145, and several companies of the fire department were soon upon the scene. As soon as it was learned that there were sleeping apartments on the floors in No. 1304, over Joseph Beardsley's store, the firemen set about the work of rescue. H. S. Kolner was the only one in the rooms who had not succeeded in getting through the smoke to the street, and he was assisted to the roof by Foreman Boss of No. 1 engine company. Foreman Boss of No. I engine company. When the firemen reached the building the flames had spread from the ground floor to the upper stories. They succeeded in preventing communication to adjoining property, except to the roof of 1394, and the damage done there was slight. The loss on the building, which is owned by Mr. C. C. Willard, is placed at \$2,500, while \$2,000 is the amount of damage done to the stock of the Navigation Company.

It is believed the fire was caused by the It is believed the fire was caused by the electric light wires. There were several of these wires in the building.

Other Fires. Considerable damage was done by fire Saturday afternoon in the building of the J. B. Rock Manufacturing Company on C street adjoining pelice headquarters. Coffins are manufactured by the company, and a great many of them were burned or ruined by the heat, water and smoke. The cause of the fire there is not known.

As soon as the flames were discovered the fire department was summoned, and in a w minutes the flames were under control. About \$3,000 damage resulted, \$2,000 being

to the stock.

A local alarm of fire was sent in about 6.40 o'clock last right for a blaze in the kitchen at the home of Sylvanus Copp, No. 1761 N street. A pan of grease caused the trouble, but no damage was done.

About the same time there was a slight fire in the grocery store of Edward Goodwin, No. 1000 25th street northwest. The origin of the fire is unknown. About \$50 damage was done.

Two false alarms were also turned in last night.

New President's House Needed. To the Editor of The Evening Star: Referring to the article in your issue of in which it is stated that "Col. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, by request of Senator Cullom, is making an estimate of the cost of a suitable addition to the White House, and it is now believed by many officials that the prospects of an enlargement of the Executive Mansion are better than ever before, permit me to suggest through your columns that Congress at its next session should make an appropriation to purchase suffi-cient ground at the head of 16th street, op-posite Gen. Henderson's residence for the purpose of building there a modern resilence for the President, leaving the present

mansion as it is for office purposes.

During the last absence of President and Mrs. McKinley I was permitted to go through the rooms, and was astonished to note the great space devoted to office purposes and the little space to family use. The executive clerks are packed in one large room as sardines are packed in boxes. Of course the American people are not aware of it, but it is a national disgrace to have the President of the greatest and wealthiest nation on earth live in such a rockery. All over the country there are men who do not call themselves wealthy who have better residences for their horse who have better residences for their horses than is provided for our President and his family. The people who visit the Executive Mansion see only the east room and go away with the impression that the President has a beautiful residence. If they could see its defective plumbing and other deficiencies, and realize that the President's family is constantly exposed to the dangers. family is constantly exposed to the dangers of dyphtheria and other contagious disof dypntherfa and other contagious dis-eases, they would not sleep comfortably un-til they knew him to be well housed. In Washington there are hundreds of better residences than the President's.

At the Executive Mansion all the space upstairs, east of the entrance, is devoted to office purposes, and Mr. Cortelyou, the as-sistant secretary to the President; Col. Wm. H. Cook, disbursing officer, and others, instead of having a room to themselves.

instead of having a room to themselves, as they should have, where their business could be conducted privately, as it should be, are huddled in with the other executive clerks more closely then people are in the elerks more closely than people are in the lepartments, and the Lord knows that there is not an executive department where the employes are not huddled like sheep. It is no wonder that the floor of the lerical room at the Executive Mansion has already sunk a few inches." From what I saw when I looked the situation over I uld not be surprised at any time to hear Ford's Theater some years ago. Should such an accident occur Congress alone will be responsible, as it was for every life and ion has been represented often enough to have had a new up-to-date Executive sion years ago. It is probable that the lives of senators and representatives, as well as the executive clerks, would be involved in such a disaster, as they are frequently compelled to wait in the ante-room

quently compelled to wait in the ante-room before they can see the President. The Secretary of the Navy and commis-sioner of pensions are the only officers of the government who have proper rooms for people having business with them to wait their convenience. That ought not so to be. If the assets of the government continu-to be greater than its liabilities Congress should first provide a suitable residence for should first provide a suitable residence for the President, and afterward for the re-moval of the buildings from the south side moval of the buildings from the south sale of Pennsylvania avenue and the construc-tion there of the buildings absolutely nec-essary for the business of the different de-partments at the present time, to say nothing of the future, thus affording work to poor and needy people, instead of purchas-ing bonds at high rates long before they are lue, which only benefits rich men.

I believe that if there is to be favoritism shown any class of the people it should be to the poor and needy, who have no rights that the rich are bound to respect.

Public buildings are needed all over the country. It is to be hoped that Senator Cullom will request Col. Bingham to estimate the cost of a new Executive Mansion that can never

be called the "White House," and recom-mend to Congress that it be built, and that the edifice improperly often so designated remain as it is except for the necessary repairs, as the President's office. Nov. 20, 1800. WM: HOWARD MILLS. A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from

Sydney, N. S. W., says that a disastrous civil war has broken out in New Guinea.

Superiority of American Cottons Demonstrated.

American products seem to be gaining more rapidly in favor in China than those of any other nation. The annual report of the inspector general of customs of China covering the year 1898, just received by the treasury bureau of statistics, shows an increase of nearly 40 per cent in imports into China from the United States, while the increase in total imports is less than 5 per

Imports into China from the United States in 1808 were 17,163,312 Haikwan taels, against 12,440,302 taels in 1897, an increase of 4,723,010 taels, while those from Great Britain, our most active rival in oriental trade, fell from 40,015,587 taels in 1897 to 34,962,474 taels in 1898, while from the continent of Europe the 1898 imports also showed a sight reduction, being 10,852,738 taels, against 11,890,974 taels. The imports into China from Hong Kong are, of course, largely into China from Hong Kong are, of course, largely of European origin and amounted in 1898 to 97,214,017 taels, against 90,125,887 taels in 1897. Even assuming that all of the imports into China from Hong Kong and Macao are of European origin, and combining them with those from Great Britain and the continent of Europe, they make a grand total of European products imported into China in 1898 of 146,376,348 Haikwan taels in value, against 145,457,328 taels for 1897, thus showing a gain in European products imported into China in 1898 of less than 1 per cent, while those from the United States, as already indicated, show a gain of nearly 40 per cent.

Imports Into China.

The following table shows the imports into China from all countries in which the total exceeded 1,000,000 Haikwan taels. The value of the Haikwan tael according to the latest estimate of the director of the

mica Brates min	it is (1.5 cent	S.	ľ
	1897. Haikwan taels	1898. Haikwan taels,	
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nited States	. 12,440,302	17,163,312	ı
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traits Settlements		2,620,128	ı
ritish America		1.964,914	ı
Il other countries	2,345,294	4,108,438	
Grand totals	212 234 994	916 717 917	

Imports From the United States. The principal imports into China from the Inited States are cotton goods, kerosene oil, flour, provisions, raiiway material and engines, manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of wood and manufactured tobacco. The report of the inspector gen-

tobacco. The report of the inspector general of customs of China contains statements from the customs commissioners at the various ports and from the statistical secretary of the customs service, which, as is well known, has been for many years administered by natives of England, selected for that service by the Chinese government because of their familiarity with customs laws and commercial methods toms laws and commercial methods throughout the world. These reports, relating to the commerce of the year 1898, comparing it with that of previous years. contain many interesting statement showing the gains which American pro-

ucts are making in the import trade of the Superiority of American Goods.

The statistical secretary, Mr. F. E. Taylor, in his general report on the commerce of China for 1808, says: "The value of the trade in cotton piece goods has remained practically stationary for three years, but there are certain movements in the trade which deserve attention. Dutch goods are rapidly losing ground; Dutch sheetings have disappeared; they cannot keep pace in price or quality with those of the United States. Japanese sheetings show an im-mense decline, said to be due to inequality mense decline, said to be due to inequality of texture, which handicaps them in competition with American goods. Manchester can no longer compete with the United States in the importation of drills, jeans and sheetings, owing to the lower prices at which the latter country can land this class of goods in China. White and refined sugar and American flour are being bought more freely, which, as indicating increased ability to purchase luxuries, may be taken ability to purchase luxuries, may be taken as a sign of prosperity."

Customs Commissioner Hughes of Kiu-kiang, speaking of the progress in the kerosine oil trade, says: "The American oil kerosine on trade, says. The American of still maintains its supremacy, and, judging by our figures of the last two years, seems to be leaving its Russian rival farther and fustoms Commissioner Rocher of Shang-

Customs Commissioner Rocher of Snang-hal says. "There was a small decrease in the quantities of cotion goods imported, excepting the case of some American nokes, which are steadily making their ay and rule the market in the north. they can quality considered dely the councilion of their older rivals."
Customs Commissioner Moorehouse of American flour increased considerably, 98,898 piculs being consumed, as compared with 52,989 in 1897.
American flour can be laid down at a less contribution of their ground locally from nadive

cost than flour ground locally from native wheat." Customs Commissioner Farago of Chinklang notes the general falling off in im-ports at that bort, and says: "American drills and Italian cloths remain the solicry exceptions to the universal decline."
Customs Commissioner Waiter Lay of
Newchang writes: "Both American drills we with any writes. Both American urins and American sheetings have come into great favor here, the demand for them Customs Commissioner itippistey of Tientsin says: "The imports show a net value of 32,600,000 taels, or 2,400,000 taels over that of 1897. Cotton piece goods advanced from fourteen and three-quarter million to sixteen million taels, all of which is practically due to increased receive of a predictable due to increase due to the predictable due to increase due to the predictable due to

SECRETARY BEVERIDGE TELLS How the Silver Party Was Knifed by

tically due to increased receipts of American makes, which now represent about one

half of this branch of the trade."

Gorman and the Gold Bugs. To the Editor of The Evening Star: As the writer of the clear-cut statements

of the aims, purposes and plans of the Maryland Democratic Association, made last spring in answer to the questions put by your paper as to what position the silver democracy of Maryland proposed taking when nominations were to be made for the fall elections, and as secretary of the association, the writer made a true statement, backed up by the sentiments of nearly two thousand members who had signed their names to a card pledging themselves to the principles of the Chicago platform and to the support of William J. Bryan for recomination for President by the national emocracy.

The writer well knew that to sustain the

cause in Maryland only true men should be put on guard, and that nominations inimical to the principles for which we had worked and fought would but tend to decrease a sentiment in the community, and to a large extent nullify our efforts. Remember, please, that the writer has been the secretary of the association since it started nearly two years ago, helped to establish it, and gave his best thought and time toward maintaining it because he believes thoroughly in the principles for which the association was supposed to evist.

exist.

In 1897 and 1898, during the two campaigns for mayor of Baltimore city, and for congressmen, the men believing in the principles of the national democracy and

One ounce of fact

beats a pound of theory.

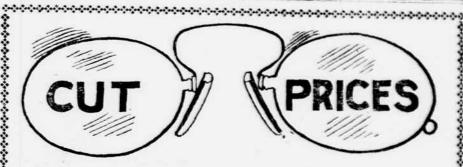
This Tailoring emporium is an arena of hustling activity. The possession of & resources commensurate with the demands laid upon us by the men of this city & enables us to accomplish. some very decided purchasing victories.

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Glasses may be the remedy-if they are they can be secured here way below what others ask. We give you your own time to pay for them, too. A little each week in payment is satisfactory to us. Bring your oculists' prescriptions to us. Pre-

scriptions filled correctly==exactly==at one=half what other opticians charge. Castelberg, The Reliable Jeweler and Scientific Optician,

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true test for democrats, manfully and fear-lessly promulgated them, and when he enemies of these principles were notalisted defeated them on the day of election. In 1897 Williams was defeated for mayor be ause he was a Palmer and Buckner man, and Senator Gorman was defeated for the United States Senate because he had straddled the money question in his state con-

The writer happens to be one among a large number of earnest silver men who were invited to attend a conference with Schator Gorman at the Hotel Rennert in Baltimore the day before the state conven-tion assembled in 1897, and he remembers distinctly the attitude of the renator toward the Chicago platform, and how apparent was his always irresistible impulse to "compromise" everything when the chance shows itself. I remember the speech ex-Senator Gorman made and how he left the impression upon every member in that room that some trickery was about to be perpe-

In 1808 Tippett, running for Congress in the second district, was beaten by an over-flow of silver votes against him, because he accepted a nonunation on a silver plat-form and then publicly stated in the Balti-more Sun that he was "absolutely for the gold standard." In the fourth district Denny won by a narrow majority, but he was prodded by silver men so badly that he was forced to publicly say that he was not familiar with the money question, but would stand by the democratic caucus in Congress, if elected. A narrow majority pushed Denny in. In the first district John Walter Smith was the "regular" gold nomitae and William Wills a proseller to an tee, and William Willis, a pro-silver man, was placed upon an independent ticket and polled a larger vote, and the placing of Willis as an independent brought forth the statement from Col. Smith, toward the end of the campaign, that he also stood on the Chicago platform, and was as "good a sil-

All of this good work was accomplished by the Maryland Democratic Association when it contained upon its executive committee good men and true, but presto change! in 1899. The secretary of the association still stood by its guns, and never faltered, but new men crept in with opin-ions that any old democrats were good enough democrats, and a change came in the councils of the committee. The best men began to drop out of the meetings, and the association dwindled. At a public meeting held in June, when over 1,000 notices had been sent out, about thirty-five members assembled, and when the principal speaker for the evening, who had interested himself largely in the association affairs, was questioned by one in the audience as to how he would vote in case Gorman was nominated for President, hesitated, equivocated and fumbled the question. When Rayner was nominated for sitorney general the proposition was so startling

from the fact that he was a virulent and arrogant gold man, and had indecently in-sulted every democrat who had voted for Bryan in 1896, that at first it was agreed to make a desperate effort to defeat him, then some of the ew linkering members of the committee thought it best to stand by the committee thought it best to stand by the ticket to prove their stanchness to the regular democracy. And thus, when elec-tion day came, they went over into the camp of the gold bug democratic organiza-tion, voted the straight regular ticket, and are now "well intrenched within the ranks of the old democracy. And thus endeth the last chapter and the curtain falls upon the chesquies of the Maryland Democratic Asobsequies of the Maryland Democratic Association.

Let it be understood, however, that the writer, as secretary of the association, never faltered in his firm adherence to the

principles for which the association was organized, and never will.

Baltimore, Md., November 16, 1839.

The Case of Mr. Roberts.

To the Editor of The Evening Start The article of S. E. H. I like, yet I do not agree with her on all points. She sayst "Mr. Roberts is only one, and if his principles are right (and I believe they are), he will do good instead of harm." I ask, what principles? If she means his sense of justice, which leads him to support his wives taken before the law was made, I agree with her. But she uses the plural form of

of his principles.

He is "only one" individual; but he represents the whole Mormon voting popula-Is she willing that this doctrine should be preached in our halls of Congress, as it will be by the act that seats him there?

Polygamy is a fundamental doctrine of

Would she be willing that another state should be admitted into the Union under like circumstances? Rather, let us have the Constitution so amended that the repetition shall not be possible; and, besides, let statehood betaken from Utah.

Did she weigh carefully the possible in-

fluence of that expression before giving it to the public eye?

I doubt not that there are hundreds of

men in our country, outside of Utah, who are not polygamists solely because it is not are hot polygamists solely because it is not respectable; and to this very class belong those to whose conjugal infidelity she refers; and so little do they care for the true interests of the people that they would welcome secretly. If not menty, the seating of Mr. Roberts in the House of Representatives; and many of these men are sentatives; and many of these men are the husbands who are to "decide" these "political and public questions." Of this domestic feature she has done

right in speaking so freely, and with would call upon every woman who aims to live a pure life "to cut these women" who "use the prefix 'Mrs.' as a cloak and a license to greater freedom.

But let us consider that the toleration of one evil cannot correct another. The fact

that there are many law breakers does not Yes, pre-eminently, let us attend to Yes, pre-eminently, let us attend to household and social matters; but it is necessary to know that some questions of politics (see Webster's first definition) belong emphatically to "social matters," and this now under consideration is, in my judgment, one of them.

Judgment, one of them.

If all women who are loyal to their homes and their country would fearlessly demonstrate this expression of Tennyson, Live pure, speak truth, right wrong! Else, wherefore born? we should find social corruption greatly

the characters of our children that they may be ready to battle successfully with error, and say with Sir Galahad: My strength is the strength of ten, Because my heart is pure.

Let us mold these sentiments daily into

Portland, Me., November 16, 1899

lessening.

Severe storms continue to rage in the damage to shipping. Several vessels are missing. The railroads are blocked and the telegraph lines destroyed by severe show falls in the interior.